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Start Time: 2.00 pm      End Time:

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# ANSWER SHEET

## SECTIONAL TEST- III

### (MEDIEVAL INDIA)

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Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 130

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There are FOUR questions in this paper.

Candidate has to attempt THREE questions in all.

Question No. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, TWO are to be attempted.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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## Comments after evaluation

Q.1 Answer the following in about 150 words each: 10x3=30

Q.1 (a) Describe the evolution of tomb architecture with addition of new features under successive Delhi Sultans. [10 Marks]

The tomb architecture came after the introduction of Delhi sultanate in 1206 AD and a combination of Indo Islamic Architectural and more mosques, tombs have been built during 300 yrs rule.

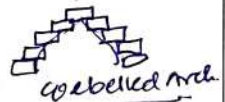
Evolution of Tomb Architecture = new feature addition under successive Delhi sultans

① Iluttmish period: (Mameluk Dynasty)

His tomb built, corbelled arches could not be replaced. Decorations were purely Islamic in style

② Balban (Tomb Architecture)

In 1287-88 his tomb was the first to have a true arch



③ Tomb Architecture during Khalji period

- True Arch became prominent
- Horse shoe shaped pointed arches
- Red sandstone was used with decorative marble reliefs.
- True dome with recessed arches
- sejuk style like "Lotus bud fringe" on the underside of the arch.



→ There was new masonry at work which included narrow headers & wide sketchers.

→ Decoration was done with calligraphy, arabesque and geometrical designs.

### Tomb Architecture during Tughlaq period

- <sup>Octagonal</sup> Tomb of Shah Rukh-e-Amin in Pakistan with polychrome glazed decoration
- Intermingling of Hindu & Islamic styles in Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq tomb which had an Amalaka & kalash and it lacks carved texts, built on a high platform <sup>Local compound</sup> and battlements.

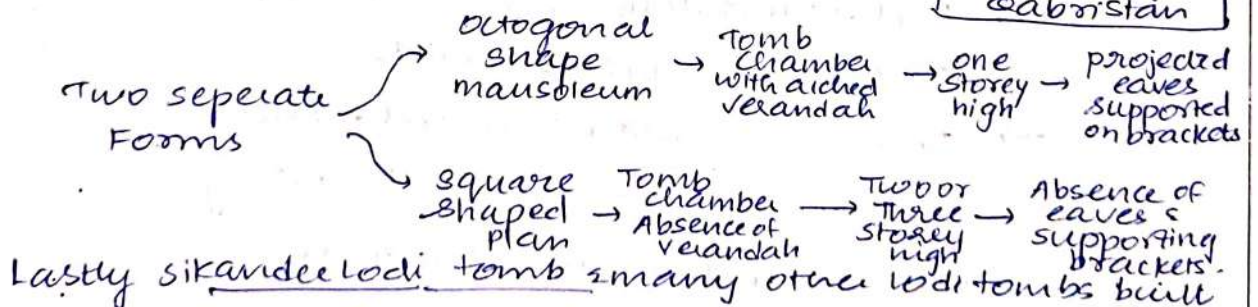
→ Firuz Shah Tughlaq

stone rubble & building material, his walls are plastered, Battered walls and bastions.

Experimentation of Arch & Beam - hallmark style  
Tombs on a high platform with encaustic tile decoration.  
SCINDERED Arches, Abandoning horse shoe shaped because it reduces volume.

### Sayyid and Lodi - Tomb Architecture

Delhi called as sprawling Abistan



Thus Tomb Architecture evolved during Delhi Sultanate time period.

Q.1 (b) Describe the social changes caused by the foundation of Delhi Sultanate. [10 Marks]

Delhi sultanate from Qutubuddin Aibak to the times of Ibrahim Lodi over a span of 300 years has undergone major social changes - both of interaction and assimilative changes.

### Social changes caused by Foundation of Delhi Sultanate

~~to be mentioned~~

Satish Chandra and <sup>Irfan</sup> Habib has mentioned in detail about the changes

#### ① Social Institutions

The characteristic 'Indian Feudalism' was not altered by the Delhi sultans because the village community and the caste system enabled expansion of the agrarian economy and its smooth functioning.

- Sources
- ① Ibn Battuta
  - ② Minhaj-i-Siraj
  - ③ Barani
  - ④ Isami
  - ⑤ ~~Amir Khusro~~ Amir Khusro
  - ⑥ Malfuzat texts

#### ② Development of cash nexus and induced trade

Enabled changes in the society. Peasants though theoretically deemed freelancers was not really free from extra economic constraints → New phase of urban growth started.

#### ③ Hindu Society and its character

The smriti writers continued to uphold the position of the brahmins, kshatriyas is of to wield

weapons. shudras to serve other three classes and do all occupation except deal in liquor and meat. The untouchables "chandalas" were in a very menial position where intermingling is almost nil.

#### 4. Position of women

Early marriage, wife's devotion to husband was unaltered. puirdah system came with Islamists into hindu elite classes - mostly to protect their women from Islamic marauders.

women's widow remarriage prohibited and Ibn Battuta mentions abt women performing sati, which required permission from sultan.

property rights improved to women, they were confined to their homes as said by Amir Khusru & Isami

#### 5. Slavery

slavery was widespread and Ibn Battuta talks about tim fathering two children with 2 slave women. women slaves were cheapest comparable to milch cows according to Habib. They were engaged in various activities from household duties to service of sultan, court etc.

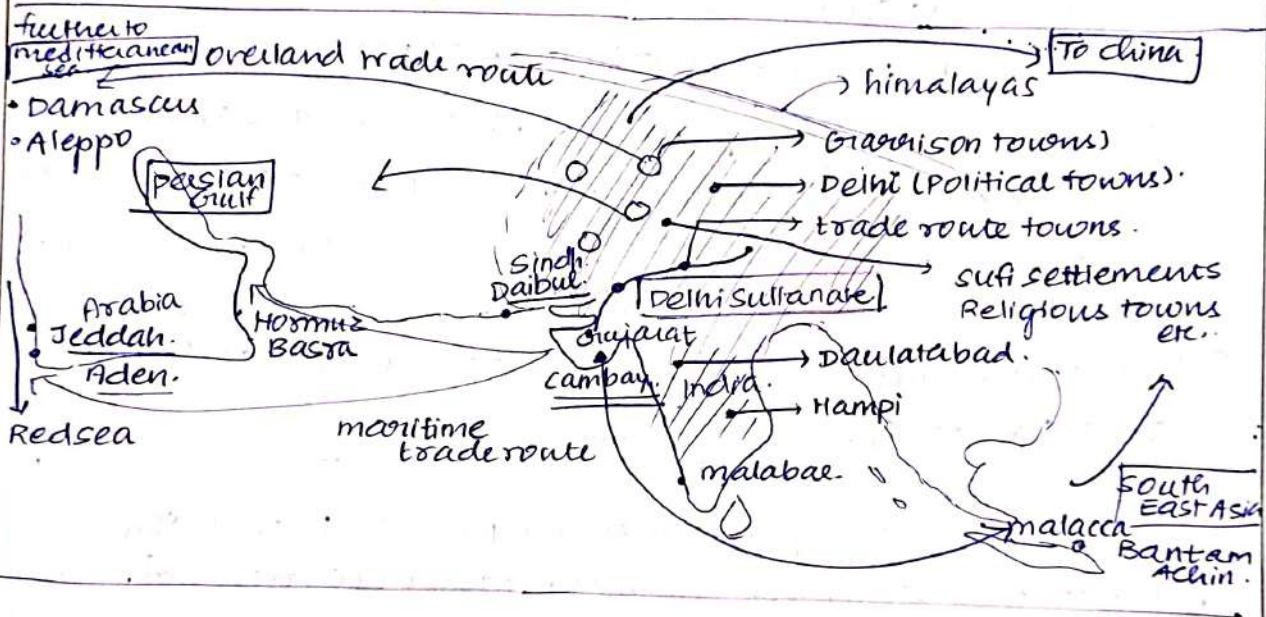
#### 6. Interaction of muslim society

caste exclusiveness got into muslim society breaking egalitarian tendencies. They were divided on basis of ethnicity & race - turks, Afghans, Iranians, Indian muslims etc.

Thus these are the social changes witnessed during the Delhi Sultanate's rule.

Q.1 (c) In what way international trade supported urbanisation in North India during the 13-14th century CE? [10 Marks]

During the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century, Delhi Sultanate was ruling most of the northern India and as earlier international trade flourished with west Asia, mediterranean, china & south east Asia. which supported urbanisation.



### International trade and subsequent urbanisation in 13<sup>th</sup> & 14<sup>th</sup> century

#### ① overland trade & Trade route Towns

From Bolan pass to Herat, Khyber pass to Bhokhara and samargand and from Kashmir to china enabled TRADE TOWNS TO DEVELOP. Sultans ensured safety and security of those area which furthered their urbanisation.

Trade route Towns

- ↳ Internal trade route Towns
- ↳ Interregional " " "
- ↳ International " " "

② searoute. International trade & coastal towns

Gujarat was captured by Alauddhin Khalji which enabled maritime trade to flourish

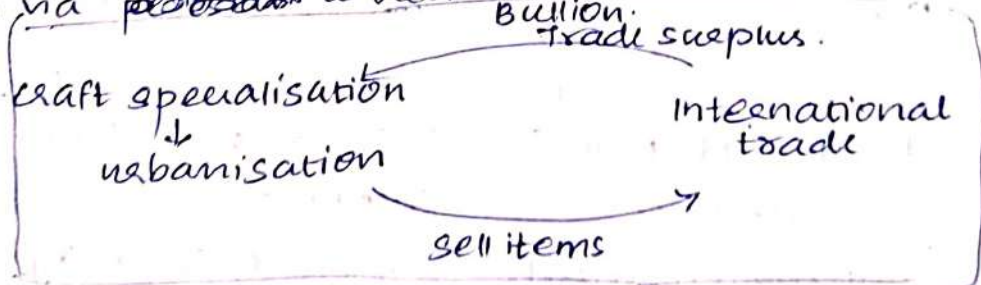


Tome Pires mentioned about Cambay extending these two arms where one touched Aden and other Malacca

Things were cheap in Cambay and Lakhnauti as said by Ibn Battuta where people thronged to live there → BECAME TOWNS → URBANISATION

③ International trade Technological advancement and Trade specialisation

Sultans put pressure on peasant and the Cash nexus enabled them for other avenues for cash which led to induced trade fuelled by ruling elite class demand and money from international trade enabled craft specialisation. Agrarian surplus via ~~peasants~~ <sup>spinning wheel</sup> ~~accelerate it~~ <sup>Bullion</sup> Trade surplus.



Thus International trade facilitated urbanisation in Delhi sultanate & vice versa. in 13th & 14th century.

Q.2 (a) "With the best intentions, excellent ideas, but no balance or patience, no sense of proportion, Muhammad Tughluq was a transcendent failure". Elaborate. [20 Marks]

Muhammad Bin Tughluq ruled the Delhi sultanate empire from 1325 when he succeeded his father Ghiyassuddin Tughluq to 1351 when he died. In mean time, he has done many good ideas which then turned on to fail miserably.

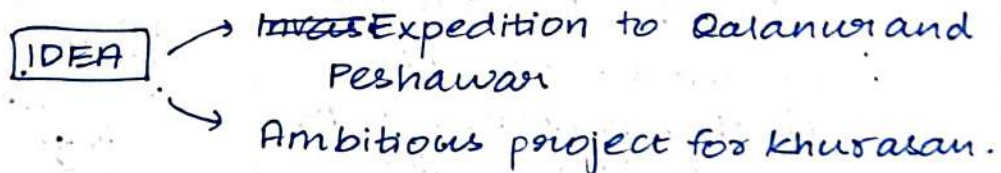
The Best Intentions and excellent ideas which then Failed because of impropotion & imbalance & impatientness of Muhammad Bin Tughluq

1. Excellent ideas & Intentions of Muhammad Bin Tughluq

#### military reforms

- \* Repeated mongol invasion and more concentration of south India rather than mutan and north west from Alauddhin khilji times.

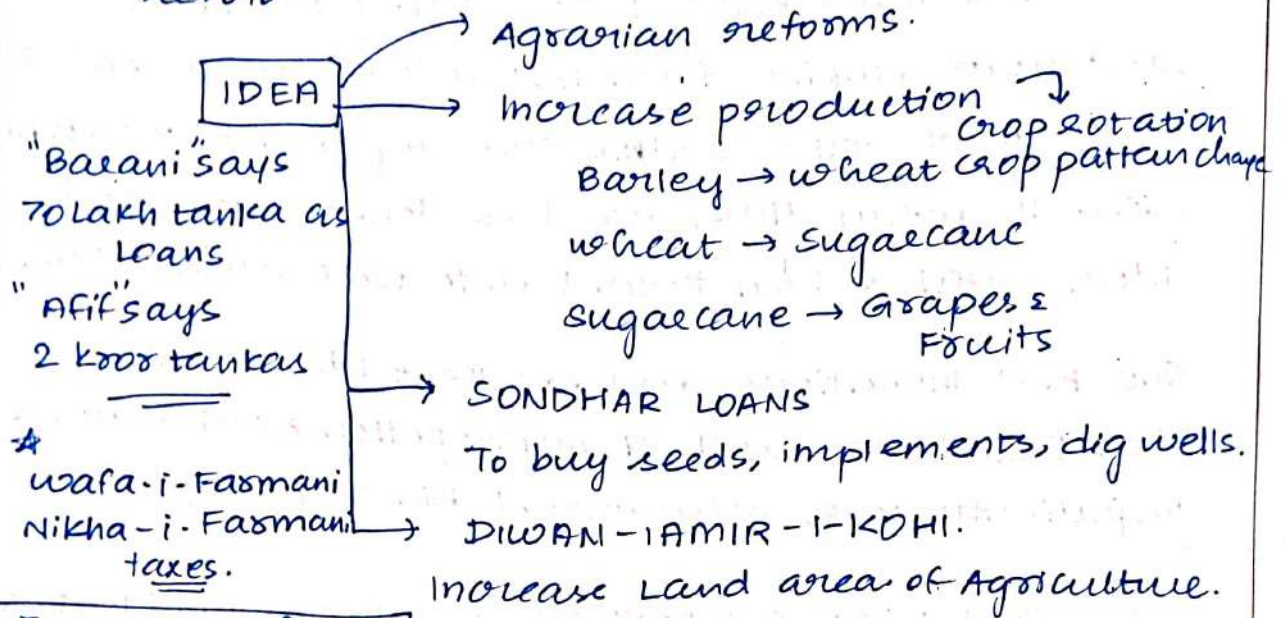
The ~~tabashim~~ Tasmashim invasion accentuated the need for north west protection



#### Agrarian reforms

- \* Both required huge Army, so he vigorously collected land revenue, more tax newcesses and old revenue like Gharai, Chacai, Khaai etc.

More strict revenue collection which then accentuated by Famine, made peasants revolt



### Economic reforms

\* To again improve revenue earned from trade and commerce and to improve trade since there was silver, gold shortage, he introduced **TOKEN** **CURRENCY** in copper & bronze

It had Persian and Arabic inscriptions on them.

### Administrative reforms

\* Since Delhi sultanate spanned over a big portion in north & south he decided to shift

IDEA → people from Delhi to Deogiri (Daulatabad) to better administer Sultanate in 1327.

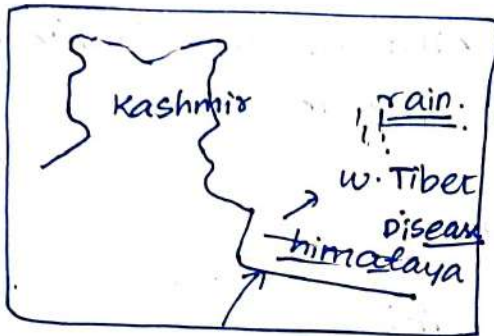


Impatience, Imbalance & misproportion leading to failure of above ideas

IDEAS

Reason for Failure

1. Qarachil Expedition



Khusrau Malik though had early victory didn't listen when ordered to come back, he furthered north, stuck in rain, disease in W. Tibet many soldiers perished  
↓  
Huge loss of soldiers, money Respect

2. Agararian reforms

It failed due to

1. Impatient implementation
2. wrong choice of land for the project
3. No enthusiasm among farmers.
4. No effective monitoring by Bureaucracy.

3. Rigorous collection of wafa-i-Farmani and nika-i-Farmani — impoverished the peasantry resulting in rebellion leading to withdrawal of sonda reforms within three years.

3. Economic reforms

According to Barani, Qublai Khan did it for almost 1261-1294 (33 years) in China. But in ~~India~~, Delhi sultanate, that continued for 342

The inadequate preparation and misunderstanding about local peoples ability to understand & differentiate Persian & Arabic verses led to failure

Even Barani tells about every Hindu household turning into a mint.

Menace of forged coins made him to exchange all copper & Brass token coins for silver.

#### A. Administrative reforms

The exodus to Deogiri

- ① Homesickness of the people who lived in Delhi for more than 100 yrs
  - ② The improper timing — SUMMER SEASON and famine made many people die of exhaustion
5. The overambitious Khurasan experiment and subsequent disbanding of 3.7 lakh soldiers led to rebellion and subsequent hollowing of prestige of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

Though these schemes were disbanded, they were excellent ideas when done properly it would have fetched returns ~~the administrative~~ Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was thinking far beyond his time and required the skill to implement efficiently.

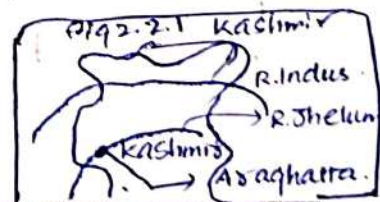
Q.2 (b) How did various irrigation works facilitate expansion of agriculture in early medieval India?  
[15 Marks]

The Early medieval Indian period from 750 AD to 1200 AD saw the introduction of various irrigation works which facilitated agricultural expansion and enable better resource utilisation and trade.

### Irrigation works and its Facilitating expansion of Agriculture in Early medieval Period

#### ① Irrigation works in north Indian region

- **KRISHI PARASHARA** did not mention any irrigation devices but mention about **Brahmanas knowledge** in astrology which predicted rainfall, its amount, direction etc..
- **Kalhana** (1154) first mentions about an irrigation device **ARAGHATTA** used in Kashmir as early as 800 AD. Even **Lalitaditya** constructed this chain of pot water lifting gearless device in **Jhelum** which enabled farmers to utilise it.
- **Araghatta / Ghati yantra** was used as **nahat** in most of north Indian region. It was furthered by **persian wheel device** which was also used for irrigation.



## 2. Irrigation works & Agriculture expansion in South India

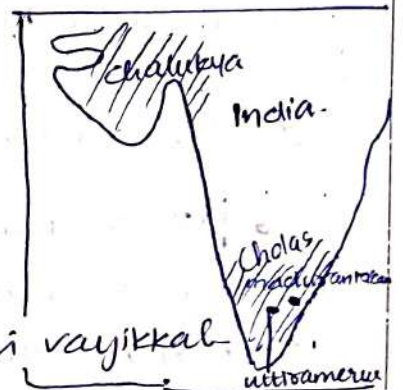
- \* Asaghatta made its way to South India
- \* Karnataka Hiriyā Taluk ~~canal~~ inscription mentions about 4 sluice tanks as early as 890 AD.
- \* Chola (900-1270 AD) in its inscription to gifted lands mentioned boundaries where irrigation works are identified. And many works were actively built they are

① Lakes - madhuranthakam  
Sundara chola pereri  
Kundavai pereri

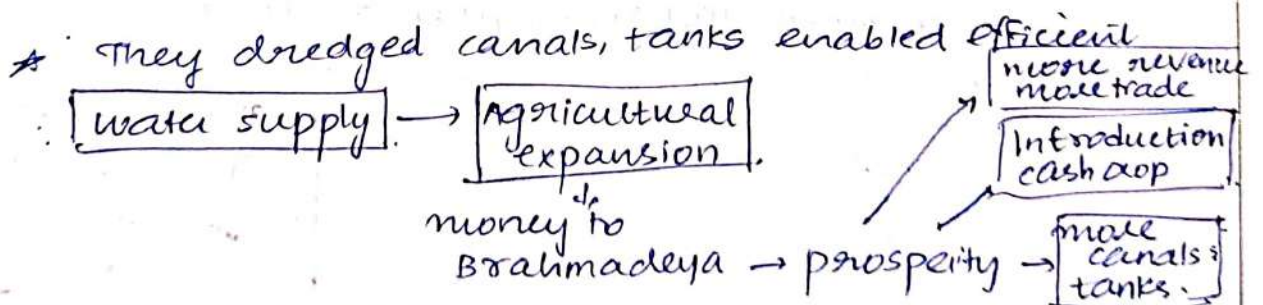
② canal - uyyakondan canal  
Rajendran vayikkal  
sembigan mahadevi vayikkal

③ Tank & canal - cholaganga tank & canal

④ Vizamaeri in Kattumannarkovil - South Arcot



- \* Brahmadeya and devadana were actively involved in agricultural expansion and in its committees like in Uttaramerur inscription we find mention of Privaelyam - Tank committee.



③ Western India - Irrigation works

Rajasthan - Chalukyas of Anahilavada mentions about an irrigation department.

Parajita Prichcha an architectural work of Bhuvanadeva mentions about various tanks, canals, wells, araghata etc

It enabled double cropping & cash crop cultivation in Rajasthan



④ Eastern India - Irrigation works

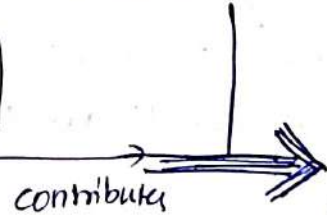
Odisha → Achyutapuram - Indravahman's sluiceway tank opening information

Assam → It made Odisha's agriculture flourish  
↳ Its inscription mentions embankment

These features of irrigation

more water available even when rainfall not present

Other elements  
mode of production control  
marginal expansion  
new methods of Agri



- enables
- ① All year round Agriculture
  - ② Double cropping
  - ③ cash crops
  - ④ Food security
  - ⑤ ↑ Agriculture Surplus

Thus these agricultural ~~works~~ activities got boosted along with other factors and enabled better life conditions in early <sup>medieval</sup> India

Q.2 (c) "The social life under the Vijayanagar Empire was well developed." Elaborate. [15 Marks]

Vijayanagar empire was founded by Harihara and Bukka and it continued till the battle of Talikota in 1565 AD. They had a flourishing socio political & economic life.

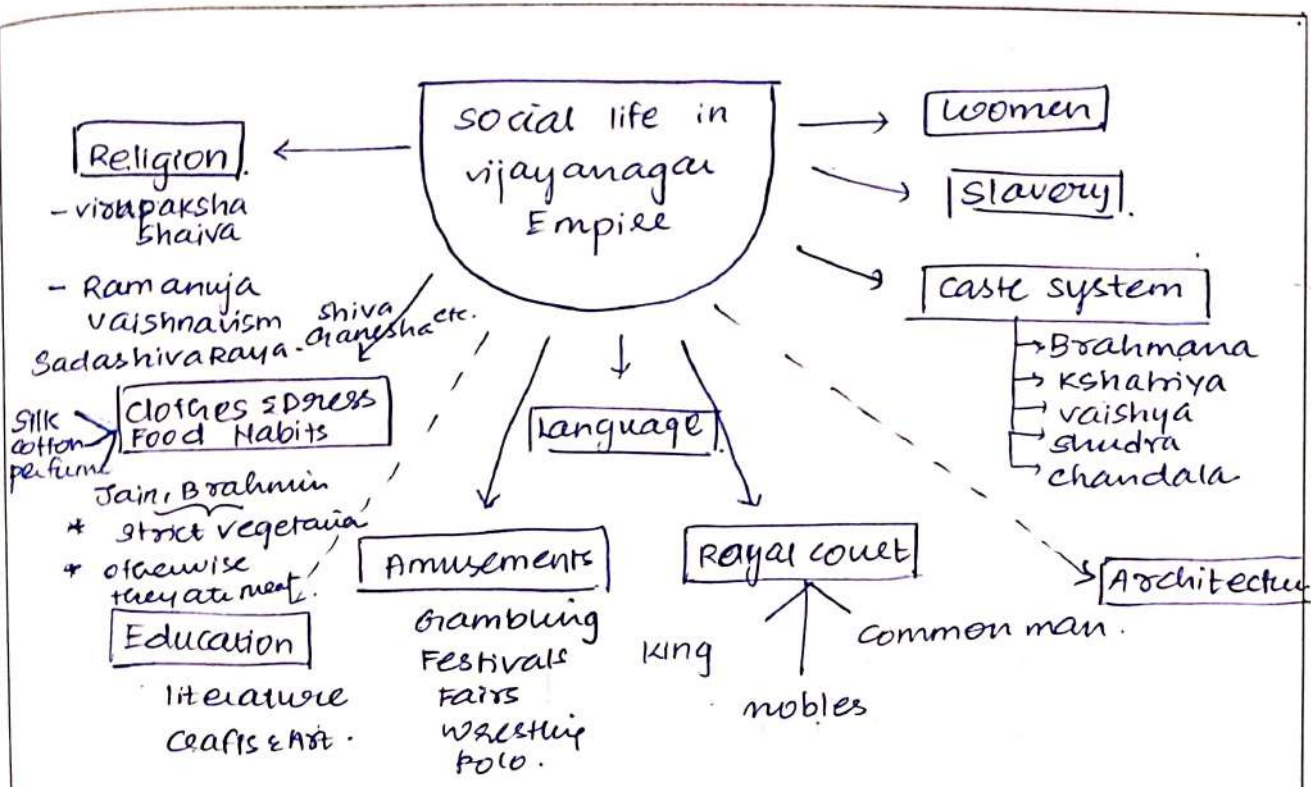
### The social life of the vijayanagara Empire

1. Royal court The royal court consists of king, nobles and common man. The nobles had an extravagant lifestyle and spent so much money in luxury - vijayanagara court had Astadiggajas who even contributed in prabandha literature  
The common man had to bear the burden of heavy taxation

2. The caste system <sup>soma</sup> Allasani Pedanna - manucharitramu

Anuktamalyada mentions Brahmans appointed as Fort officers (Durga Dandanayakas) and they were given roles other than traditional ones.

Kshatriyas were the ruling dynasty, nobles and men of rank Vaishyas were involved in trade and commerce activities. Shudras were involved in peculiar activities and had their own customs & traditions lived in separate Quarters. Chandalas outcastes - tilled lands & did menial works.



**Slavery**

Travellers who visited vijayanagar court mentions, slave women functioned as courtesans and played music in court. They acted as concubines of nobles, princes etc.

They were involved in household works.

**women**

[pau] mentions women are known for their beauty and seclusion.

child marriage was prevalent. Polygamy was practiced. [sati] and its horror was mentioned by travellers.

many elite upper class women engaged in education - astronomy, astrology, wrestling, poetry, music, art, accountants, Judge etc.

[Gangaden] wrote [madhuranijayam].

## Religion

Vijayanagara rulers were earlier virupaksha and Shaivite worshippers. Ramaniyas role enabled Vaishnavism to flourish in Vijayanagara.

Sadhashivayya worshipped - Ganesha, Shiva  
Vishnu.

## Art & Architecture

Vijayanagara rulers built various temples like Virupaksha, Koranganatha, monolithic sculptures, Kamalapuram tanks, Hampi bazar, elephant stables, Lotus mahal etc. Nuniz & Peas talk about the 7 fold fortification.

## Intermingling & Religious tolerance

Muslims were freely allowed to build mosques & tombs etc. They were given important positions due to their trading activities.

BARBOSA talks extensively about religious acceptance.

Language - Kannada, Telugu, Tamil & Sanskrit  
Amusements were festivals, fairs, gambling, polo etc.  
Krishnadevaraya acc to Peas drank gingelly oil & worked out with eastern weights.

Thus a dynamic buzzing social life can be witnessed in Vijayanagara empire.



Q.4 (a) Evaluating the theory of kingship of the Sultanate, discuss the deviations seen in the reigns of different Sultans. [20 Marks]

The Delhi Sultanate ruled from 1206 AD to 1526 AD and over its 300 yrs came mamluk (Iltutmish), Khalji, Tughlaq, Sayyid and Lodi dynasties which all even every king had their separate theory of kingship.

### The Theory of Kingship of Delhi Sultanate sultans

There was no fixed rule of primogeniture at the start and laws of succession also was not well defined. Hereditary principle was adhered to but not invariably.

#### ① Mamluk Dynasty.

Aibak → He was succeeded by not his son Asam Shah but his slave Iltutmish.

Iltutmish → Though some form of hereditary appeared, there was utter chaos & confusion which led to Balban another slave usurping the throne.

So far "The longest the sword, strongest the claim" can be seen.

Balban: He tried to centralise the power in the hands of sultan. He exuded prestige and power in king's position.

- He adopted divine theory of kingship.
- He maintained the court in serried ranks by mir Jumla.
- He assumed the Iranian theory of kingship and said that he was answerable only to the god because he is the shadow of God (Zill-i-Allah). He introduced Sijda and Paibos
- He said that he was not answerable to any of the intermediaries
- Caliph's name was in coins & khutba.
- He followed autocratic cold calculated despotism
- He believed in racial superiority of Turkish nobles
- He said "KINGSHIP KNOWS NO KINSHIP" & focused on Justice

### Jalaluddin Khalji

- Rule of Islam and not toor
- He was humanitarian & liberal
- He negated the role of ulemmas.
- Kingship based on support = good will of people
- Benevolent King, gave rights to Hindus (they even went procession to Yamuna beating Drums)
- Beneficial in approach.

## Alauddhin Khalji

- Amir Khusrau and Barani says he followed Balban's divine kingship concept and in his later reign followed a policy of terror & splendour.
- kingship not a monopoly of privileged classes, but to those who can wield the sword and capture it
- He negated racial superiority in nobles  
He widened his nobility
- He negated the role of ulemmas. "I do not know what is right and what is wrong, I do give orders that are in the best interest of the state"
- secular outlook, kingship based on force, military power, control of nobility not on basis of racial superiority.

## Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

- Autocratic and despotic
- secular in outlook participated in Hindu 'Holi' festivals.
- punished ulema if found involved in embezzlement or rebellion
- He ~~favoured~~ <sup>favoured</sup> the heterogeneous nobility concept
- He did not believe in racial superiority of nobles.
- He had imperialist ambitions and an extravagant vision of universal conquest


- He mentioned caliph in coins and in khutba

### Fiziuz Shah Tughlaq

- He founded his kingship on basis of Islam
- He appeased the nobles and ulemas
- He made iqatas & soldiers hereditary
- ~~From~~ Followed Islamic principles while ruling
- He united state with religion
- He followed a benevolent & welfare approach

### Lodi Dynasty

- The Afghans had a peculiar theory of
- Kingship & sovereignty.
  - They accepted the position of sultan over them but divided the empire and resources based on clans

eg. Sikander Lodi death  Ibrahim Lodi  
Jalal

(kingdom divided between them)

- concept of controlling tribal militia inclined towards decentralisation.

Thus these are the different kingships followed by the successive sultans of Delhi sultanate.

Q.4 (b) "New crafts production and techniques were introduced by the Turks in India." Elaborate.  
[15 Marks]

The Turks came into India and established an empire on 1206 AD and continued till 1526 AD in the name of Delhi Sultanate and then came the Mughals. In due time they introduced many new craft production & technique.

New craft production & technique introduced by Turks

① SAQIYA - Agricultural technology  
→ Asaghatta  
The earlier irrigation systems were not gear driven like this one. Now saqia is gear driven by animal power.

It has 3 wheels also called as the water machine. Enriched Agriculture with this irrigation system.

② Spinning wheel (charkha) - Textile Technology

Earlier spindles were replaced by the spinning wheel where six times faster yarn production was possible. Charkha was not present in ancient India & Turks introduced it as evident from Ismail's Futuh us Salatin.

Spindle's cotton very fine quality whereas charkha produced coarse yarn for coarse cloth.

- Pit Loom is mentioned in Miftah ul Fuzala  
This enabled weaver to utilise his idle leg.

### 3. Building construction

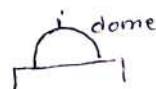
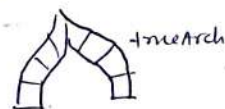
#### ✓ Lime mortar

Lime also known as chuna which was obtained from gypsum and gravels (kankar) was mixed with grounded bricks (suekhi) when both are mixed, a gelatinous, glutinous substance gets used as a cementing material.

#### ✓ Mihrab (true Arch) & Gumbad (Dome / vaulted roof)

Earlier cemented roofs was not there. Therefore no possibility of an arch construction.

After Turks introduction of lime mortar, true Arch & domes were constructed.



#### ④ Paper making and Book Binding

Papermaking was another contribution of immigrant muslims.

chinese paper knowledge

→ Arabs learnt it

→ paper was even used in Indian sweet shops as wrapping cover (pusya)

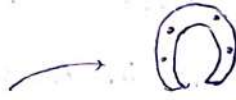
(evident from  
Qings apprehension  
when he finished his  
stack of paper he brought)

## ⑤ Military technology

### ① Iron stirrup

Iron stirrup was introduced in India by the Turks.

### ② Horse shoe



Sanskrit literature *Salihotra* does not mention any shoeing. It was not present in archaeological evidence also. Turks brought it with them, better grip on soft ground.

They even protected feet from rough surfaces.

③ Gunpowder - Firuz Shah Tughlaq time, it was used in fireworks not on all arms. Slowly Portuguese and the Mughal-Babur used it.

### ④ Metallurgy - Tin coating @ALAI-

Qalcaigar came to India with Turks which is a protective coating, against corrosion and chemical poisoning. Its used in royal kitchen twice a month tin coating is done.

⑦ Navigational Equipment - mariner's compass was also introduced by the Turks.

Thus these are the major crafts & technology introduced in India by the Turks.

Q.4 (c) Critically examine the account of Alberuni of the Indian society. [15 Marks]

Alberuni, a Persian scholar from Khwarezm empire came to India along with Mahmud Ghazni and was fascinated by the Indian conditions, he wrote an account in Arabic known as

"KITAB - UL - HIND".

### AL-BERUNI'S ACCOUNT OF INDIAN SOCIETY

① The caste system Al Biruni mentions about the Chaturvarna system and Purnusha Shukta's classification of humans into Brahmins, Kshatriyas and Vaishyas.

He describes about a section of people called ANTYAJA who did crafts, occupation other than the one mentioned in the ~~the~~ Chaturvarna system.

Last class is the untouchables who were outcastes doing menial things and they were illegitimate children.

② The isolationary nature of Indian society coupled with superiority attitude

"The Indians believed that there is no country like theirs, no king like theirs, no religion like theirs and no science like theirs"



③ He also talks about the social evils that is prevalent in the society like child marriage, sati, illtreatment of women, widows in particular.

④ Insulatory attitude and secrecy and non sharing of knowledge by the Brahmins with any person outside their caste, outside their religion, even within their caste and definitely not to a foreigner.

⑤ . He talks about the religious practices & Beliefs he tells that multitude of gods is vulgar and is the attitude of the uneducated.

He also talks about patanjali, samkhya and puranas and gita. where they mention about moksha as something - high of knowledge attainment. Educated people consider god as someone without beginning and an end.

⑥ . He talks about social customs and he talks about dressing habits where men wore trousers and turbans and even some female articles of clothing.

They have red teeth due to usage of arecanut, betel leaves and chalk

They had long mustaches in single plait, long nails as a testament to their idleness

- ① He even talks about Indian festivals like Chaitra, Gauri Purnima etc. He also talks about the concept of moksha, Vishnu Purana's paradise and hell - Nagaraaloka, patala concept.

### Limitations on Alberuni's Examination of Indian Society:

- ① Language Barrier:  
Though he learnt <sup>sanskrit</sup> language, there were numerous other languages in use.
- ② Differences in the religious beliefs and practices did not enable him to appreciate things fully.
- ③ The insularity and self-absorption of the local population had been an impediment.
- ④ He read many literature but interpretation may have been different in many cases.
- ⑤ His information was not based on non-sanskrit texts he relied solely on sanskrit literature.
- ⑥ Even though he knew abt Varahamihira and Aryabhatta, he chose to generalise Indians were backward in science → this seems a biased view.

Thus though it has its Limitations Alberuni's Kitabu'l Hind seems to be a very important source of the early medieval Indian period.